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columns of the GAZETTE, giving dates and peculiarities, and so great good would grow out of this apparent evil.

One mistake of the authors of our Catalogue is to deny many of our clearest, admitted species. Thus they reject our beautiful *Tradescantia rosea*, *Rosa lucida*, *Panicum amarum* and *Carex varia*, holding that the latter is "merely an upland form of *Carex Pennsylvanica*,"—quite unfortunately, as both species grow together on upland or lowland indifferently! The season is not half over, but by a very fruitful visit of three weeks to Lyons, Clinton and Cedar Rapids, I have a score of rare and valuable plants to add to said Catalogue, which will be sent for verification, with the Report, to the editor of the GAZETTE, so as to preclude all doubt. Five of these occur in Ames, viz: *Euphorbia polygonifolia*, L., July 22, College and cemetery; *Euphorbia herniarioides* ? Nutt., August 9, cemetery (not quite ripe); *Iva ciliata*, Willd., from Ames to Nevada, August 14; *Potamogeton lucens*, L. var. ? *fluitans*, Gray, Moses' farm, two miles east of Ames, deep slough now nearly dry, growing in mud, submersed leave gone, July 31; with *Artemisia Canadensis*, Michx., Ames, 1876, abounds from College farm to Tama City, on gravelly banks, roadsides. It occurs no further west. To which may be added a beautiful specimen of *Pentstemon Cobarii*, sent at my request from Crescent City, Iowa, by H. H. Terry, who deserves great credit for its introduction from Nebraska, with other rare plants.—R. BURGESS, Ames, Iowa.

PURE WHITE VERBENA STRICTA.—This summer I found five pure-white specimens of *V. stricta* growing near each other. About forty rods from these were three others—perhaps seedlings of the first. Eight miles from this locality one plant was found, and twenty miles from the five first discovered three others were seen. The points of interest in regard to them were their wide distribution considering their rarity, their being surrounded by numerous specimens of the usual color, no pale intermediate forms being near, and in three cases out of the four, where there was more than one plant in a place, they grew close together, not being interspersed among the blue. Five roots were examined to see if they suckered, but no such connection was found. No difference in structure was observed between the white and the blue, excepting that the flower spikes were more slender and pointed in the white than in the blue.—J. M. MILLIGAN, Morgan county, Ill.

IS HELIANTHUS LÆTIFLORUS A GOOD SPECIES?—I have had reason to doubt whether this sunflower is a distinct plant. According to Gray's Manual, it has *yellow* disk flowers and *acute* involucreal scales, "the leaves almost as thick as in *H. rigidus*," while the latter is said to have *purple* disk flowers and *obtus*e scales. I can see no other difference between the species, in the descriptions. Now, our *H. rigidus* usually has *acute* scales, (it is so described in Chapman's Flora!) and I have found near Oquawka, this season, several plants of this species with a *yellow* disk. The leaves vary greatly in size and shape, on different plants, from broadly ovate to almost linear, always thick and very rough. The color of flowers is, I think, of small importance. Mr. Bebb has found the allied *Rudbeckia hirta*, (usually purple), with a yellow disk. Will some one who believes in *H. lætiflorus*, defend that species and send me a specimen?—H. N. P., Box 16, Oquawka, Ill.

SOME NYMPHÆAS.—Dr. H. C. Beardslee, of Painesville, O., writes as follows: "A young lady of this place brought me, last week, a specimen of *Nelumbium luteum*, Salisb., collected in Bass Lake, a small inland lake, 12 or 15 miles south of this place and on the highlands 18 or 20 miles south of the lake shore. The locality was a surprise to me. The same lady informs me that she found a *Nymphaea* with pink flowers, not fragrant. Our white pond lily is *N. tuberosa* of Paine, which is said by Gray, in the Manual, never to have *pink* flowers. Either *Nymphaea odorata* occurs in that pond, which I can scarcely believe, or the petals of *N. tuberosa* are sometimes pink, or in the